



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

TUESDAY, 1st March, 1836. NINE o'clock A. M.

The Council's amendments to the Gaspe Notaries bill were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. C. Drolet, a special committee was appointed to enquire into the means of preventing the distress occasioned by frost, and by the failure of the crops in certain parts of this province, and of ensuring to the poor the means of sowing their lands, either in establishing public granaries under the superintendence of corporation or otherwise.

The supply bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Amendments were made in committee to the Fire Societies bill; to be reported to-morrow.

The house spent some time in committee on the report relating to the Sheriff of the District of St. Francis; further consideration to-morrow.

The Coal bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The following Resolutions were passed in committee and concurred in.—

1. Resolved, That by the laws of Canada, guaranteed to the inhabitants of this province, by the capitulation of one thousand seven hundred and sixty, the act of the British Parliament of the fourteenth Geo. III. cap. 83, and the constitutional act of the 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, they had a right to grants of sufficient portions of wild lands held from the Crown a titre de fief, subject to the customary dues, and on condition of cultivation and residence.

2. Resolved, That the commutation of these lands into the tenure of free & common socage under the act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty Geo. IV. cap. 59, deprives them of this right, and vests the said lands in the seignior to dispose of them on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit, at the same time subjecting those who may settle thereon to laws with which the great majority of the people of the province are unacquainted, utterly unsuitable to their circumstances, and repugnant to their feelings and usages.

3. Resolved, That the provisions of the said law for the said commutations, are unjust & contrary to the established rights of the Inhabitants of this province, to the extension of settlement, and to the general prosperity.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the acts passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, of the third Geo. IV. cap. 119, and sixth Geo.

IV. 59, as provides for the commutation of lands held a titre de fief and a titre de cens in this province, to be held in free and common socage, subject to the laws of England.

Mr. Morin then introduced a bill to repeal so much of two certain acts therein mentioned, made and passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as authorizes the commutation of the tenure of lands held a titre de fief and a titre de cens in this province, into the tenure of free and common socage; second reading Tuesday next.

Mr. Besserer introduced a bill to amend the act 9th Geo. cap. 137, dividing the province into Counties, by changing one place of election in the County of Mississkoui, (from Frelighsburg to the village of Bedford.)—Second reading to-morrow.

William Henry Scott, Esquire, Member for the County of Two Mountains, was excused for his non attendance at the call.

The consideration of Mr. Wood's reasons was further postponed till the 15th instant.

4 o'clock, P. M.
Mr. Gagy reported the following answer to the address of the 20th ultimo, relating to the hon. W. B. Felton:

Gentlemen,
I am sensible of the seriousness of the charges which accompany this address, and of the weight of the evidence adduced in support of them. But until the party accused shall have offered his defence, which he has been called upon to furnish without delay, the time is not arrived when a conclusion can, with propriety, be adopted by the government.

Some of the accusations appear to me to contain allegations of fraud, requiring the decision of a court of justice, and I shall take the opinion of my responsible legal advisers on the subject. Upon obtaining their report, and as soon as the required explanation from the accused shall be received, I will not fail to take the best means in my power for obtaining a just and speedy determination of the case.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, March 1, 1836.

Mr. Lafontaine introduced a bill to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers of the law; second reading Friday next.

A message was received from the council granting leave to the hon. P. De Rocheblave to attend a special committee of the House.

The bill to reduce the duties on tobacco was passed.

Mr. De Bleury reported on the Lessors and Lessees bill; reported for to-morrow.

Mr. Morin presented the first report of the standing committee on lands and seigniorial rights; and it was resolved, that the house should come to no decision during the present session, on the several matters referred to the said committee; the consideration thereof shall be renewed early in the ensuing session.

Mr. Morin then presented the second report of the preceding committee; committed for to-morrow and to be printed.

Mr. Cote reported amendments to the bill from the council for the safe conveyance of prisoners; concurred in, and to be engrossed.

Mr. Cote presented the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of certain schoolmasters in the county of Acadie; committed for Thursday next.

Mr. Viger presented the report of the special committee on the report of the Chambly canal commissioners, and other references; committed for to-morrow.

The sole leather bill was read the second time and committed for to-morrow.

The Quebec and Montreal incorporation bills were read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The house concurred in the seventh report of the standing committee of grievances relating to the hon Mr Justice Fletcher, and a special committee was appointed to prepare an address to his Excellency, to redress the grievances under which his Majesty's subjects in the district of St Francis have long labored, by removing the said Judge from office.

Wednesday, March 2, 1836.

Ten o'clock, A. M.
Mr. Leslie presented the report of the special committee on the reports of the commissioners for the Lachine canal.

On motion of Mr. Besserer, a warrant was ordered for a new writ for the election of a member, in the place of the hon Mr Justice Bedard.

The bill concerning the erection of parishes, and the construction and maintenance of churches, presbyteries and burial grounds: the bill to regulate the measurement of coal, and the Gaspe judicature bill, were passed.

The bill from the council for the safe conveyance of prisoners, passed, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Gagy, an address was voted to his Excellency, for the certificates and all other documents upon which commissions were granted to E. T. Jones, C. H. N. Drolet, and W. K. McCord, Esqrs. as attorneys at law.

The house spent some time in committee in taking evidence on an enquiry into the truth or falsehood of the evidence of Wm. Dodds, a witness examined before the standing committee of grievances; and adjourned for want of a quorum, upon the question for receiving the report being put.

Four o'clock, P. M.

Mr. O'Callaghan reported the following answer to the address of the 20th ultimo, relating to the clerk of the peace at Three Rivers.

Gentlemen,
I request you will acquaint the house of assembly in answer to this address, that as soon I shall have received from Mr. Chisholme such defence as he may have to make to the grave charges preferred against him by the house, I shall without loss of time adopt such measures as the case may require.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 2d March, 1836.

Mr. O'Callaghan also reported the following answer to the address of 27th ult., relating to the late Chairman of the Quarter sessions:

Gentlemen:—I will transmit to his Majesty's Government in England, in compliance with the prayer of this address, the Third Report of the standing committee of grievances, and the resolution of the House of Assembly concurring therein.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 2d March, 1836.

Mr. Besserer introduced a bill to cause a census to be taken of the counties of Montmorency and Drummond: second reading to-morrow.

The bill for changing one of the places of election for the County of Mississkoui, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed. [Mr. Baker having previously moved to defer the consideration thereof to the 20th August next, yeas 15, nays 31.]

The Lachine canal bill was read the second time and committed for to-morrow.

The following Resolutions were passed in committee on the Report relating to the Sheriff at Montreal, reported and concurred in:—

1. Resolved, That Lewis Gagy, Esq., in his quality of Sheriff of the district of Montreal, received large sums of money in the shape of fees; and that being required by His Majesty's Executive Government in this Province, yearly to lay before it exact statements or returns of the amount of the fees and emoluments received by him in his said quality of sheriff, and the said Lewis Gagy, instead of acting frankly and in good faith towards the said Executive Government, and affording it the information required of him, has, on the contrary, purposely, deliberately and corruptly deceived the said Government and practised towards it a system of fraud and deceit calculated to degrade his Majesty's government in this province, and to deprive it of the confidence and respect of his faithful subjects therein.—Yeas 34, nays 14.

2. Resolved, That in pursuance of this system of fraud and deceit, the said Lewis Gagy, deliberately and corruptly concealed, from the knowledge of the said executive government, a great part of the said emoluments of his office, amounting to about \$5264 11 11 currency, for the years 1830, 1831 1832, 1833 and 1834, by transmitting to the government during the said years, unfair and false returns of the amount of the fees and emoluments received by him as sheriff of the district of Montreal.—Yeas 36 nays 13.

3. Resolved, That by the said system of fraud and deceit so practised by the said Lewis Gagy towards his Majesty's government in this province, he deliberately and corruptly allowed the said government to remain ignorant that a portion of his Majesty's subjects were taxed, by a mere tariff of fees made by the court of King's bench, to an enormous amount, and at a rate utterly disproportionate to the services by him performed.—Yeas 36, nays 13.

4. resolved, that the said Lewis Gagy wilfully and maliciously gave false evidence in his examination before the special committee of this house appointed 'to enquire concerning the fees and emoluments received by the Sheriff Prothonotaries and clerks of the court of appeals and of the Court of Kings Bench, of this province, in virtue of their respective offices,' and that in so doing, the said Lewis Gagy has been guilty of a high misdemeanor and of

a breach of the privileges of this House.—Yeas 36, nays 13.

5. Resolved, That by such false evidence, the said Lewis Gagy intended deliberately and corruptly to conceal from the knowledge of this house, the enormous and disproportionate amount of the fees and emoluments which he received as Sheriff of the district of Montreal, and thereby to prevent this house and his Majesty's Government from applying an active remedy to the great abuses and grievances aforesaid, under which his Majesty's faithful subjects in this province are suffering.—Yeas 33, nays 13.

6. Resolved, That the Legislature of this province has already exerted itself to improve the physical and moral condition of accused persons, and those under sentence in the gaols of this province; and that until its efforts and labours can be followed by immediate effect, it is expedient to remedy the abuses which may exist in the keeping and management of the common gaols in the several districts of this province.—Yeas 36, nays 13.

7. Resolved, That by the common law of the country, as well as by the acts 45th Geo. III, cap. 13 the common gaols in and for the several districts of this province are placed under the care of the sheriffs in their respective districts; and that by virtue of the said laws, it is the especial duty of Lewis Gagy, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Montreal, to keep and superintend the common jail of the District of Montreal, and to see that it is healthy and secure.—Yeas 36, nays 13.

8. Resolved, That the officers to whom the keeping, security and healthiness of the said gaol were entrusted, had at their disposal on the 9th December, 1835, the means of furnishing to the prisoners therein confined, the usual and sufficient allowance of provisions and fuel, to maintain and preserve the lives of the said prisoners.—Yeas 36, nays 13.

9. Resolved, That the death of the prisoner, John Collins, which happened in the common gaol of the district of Montreal, in the night between the 9th and 10th December, 1835, is to be attributed chiefly and in great measure to the culpable negligence of the subordinate officers who had the care and keeping of the said gaol, and whose duty it was to watch over the health of those whom it contained, and that the Sheriff of the District of Montreal was bound to superintend the said officers, and is responsible for their conduct: and has been guilty of violating his duty in not superintending them with sufficient care, and in neglecting to see that the said gaol was kept in proper order, and the health of the prisoners duly attended to.—Yeas 29, nays 21.

10. Resolved, That by his answer before the special committee directed to enquire into the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the death of the said John Collins, & the state of the said gaol, the said Lewis Gagy has shewn himself ignorant of the state, keeping and management of the gaol under his charge: that the said Lewis Gagy has permitted the existence of serious abuses and of vicious regulations in the gaol so under his care, and has not taken any means to remedy them, and that he has permitted and authorised the continuance in office, as turnkeys, of the two sons of the gaoler, notwithstanding their bad conduct and immoral character, with which circumstances the said Lewis Gagy was acquainted.—Yeas 29, nays 21.

11. Resolved, That the said Lewis Gagy is therefore unworthy to enjoy the confidence of his Majesty's Government in this province, or to hold any place of honor or profit therein.—Yeas 29, nays 21.

12. Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, praying that he will be pleased to exercise the powers with which his commission invests him, by removing the said Lewis Gagy from the office of Sheriff of the District of Montreal, and that he will not hereafter appoint him to any place of honor or profit in this province.—Yeas 29, nays 21.

Yeas, Messrs. Bady, Besserer, Blanchet, Cazeau, Chierrier Child Cote, De Bleury, De Witt, P. A. Dorion, C. Drolet, Fortin, Grannis, Hebert, Lafontaine, Leslie, Letourneau, Morin, O'Callaghan, Perrault, Raymond, Rochbrune, Rodier, Simon, Thibault, Toomy, Trudel and Viger, (29.) Nays, Messrs. Baker, Beaudoin, Berthelot, Blackburn, Bouffard, Caron, Clapham, De Tomancour, Dubord, Fraser, Godbout, Gagy Knight, Larue, Le Boutillier, Moore, Mousseau, Noel, Tache, J. A. Taschereau, and Wells, 22.

The evidence taken in the forenoon sitting respecting the evidence given by William Dodds before the Standing committee of grievances, was reported, and the following resolutions adopted therein:—

1. Resolved, That the witnesses Daniel Weir and William Dodds, were examined

by Mr. Gagy before the committee of grievances on the same occasion and at the same time, on the charges preferred against the hon W. B. Felton, and that after the examination was concluded, a series of nine separate questions furnished in writing by Mr. Bedard, as submitted on behalf of Mr. Felton, jun. was propounded to each of the witnesses.

2. Resolved, That the testimony given by the said witnesses at the first examination was correctly recorded, but that without the intervention of any Member of this House, the answers of the said William Dodds to the four last interrogatories of the said series so furnished by Mr. Bedard, after the said first examination had been concluded, were appended to the testimony of the said Daniel Weir, and the four last answers of the said Daniel Weir to the said series were appended to the evidence of the said William Dodds, by a mistake originating in the fact of their examination being had at the same time and place.

3. Resolved, That although the matters of detail in relation to which the said William Dodds testified and which were by mistake appended to the evidence of the said Daniel Weir, have no relation to the merits of the said charges, or any bearing on the point at issue between this house and the said hon. W. B. Felton, it is expedient to correct the said error and to verify the said mistake, by appending the four last answers of the said Daniel Weir to the parties who gave them respectively that is to say, by appending the four last answers now erroneously attributed to the said Daniel Weir to the evidence of the said William Dodds, and by taking the four last answers of the said Daniel Weir from the testimony of the said William Dodds and replacing them at the end of the testimony of the said Daniel Weir.

4. Resolved, That the said witness William Dodds, be discharged from any further attendance.

And at a quarter to one, Tuesday morning, the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Yankee and the Jew.—He told me a trick of his the other day.—Said he, 'I once took out an adventure of gloves to —, where I thought they would sell to a charm. Well, I got there and a devil of a glove could I get any body to take. At last came a sneaky, long-bearded, smiling Jew and offered me a sum below cost, & rather than carry the gloves back again, I let him have 'em...but I thought it plaguy strange that nobody else would buy. Before I left, though, I snelt the rat. The Aminadab had gone around to all the merchants, arranged it with them to let him buy at a discount, and share the goods. 'Not as you knows on boys,' thinks I to myself—here the Captain put his finger on his nose and winked—'you dont fleece me, Jew or no Jew.' The next month I went to the same place on the same errand, no body would buy the gloves, as I hoped, except that sun of a gun of an Aminadab and he took 'em as before, below cost and was off. 'You are trapped, my old rat, says I to myself. Twant half an hour before down he came to the ship. 'You—you—you've cheated me,' says he, 'I havn't,' says I. 'You have,' says he, 'those gloves are all of one hand.' 'I know it,' says I, 'and I could have told you so afore you took 'em if you'd a thought to ask.' 'You must take 'em back,' cried he. 'I'll be if I do,' says I. 'It'll ruin me,' snivelled he. 'So much the better,' says I. 'I know you....you villain, and you have brought your goods to a bad market, if you think to wensel me—now give me (I named a round sum, I tell ye,) 'and I'll let ye have the mates.' He had to do it—so I out with the mates, and got the money from the sniveling Aminadab who looked a dumb foundered as a cow with her tail cut off!!'

A faithful Magistrate.—One of our aldermen, whose example and influence on his countrymen, the Irish, are most salutary, and whose opportunities of judging of the influence of fermented drinks on that class of our citizens have been good, states that it is in vain to hope for any permanent reformation with them, so long as they drink strong beer; it is much worse for them than whisky; a small sum expended for the latter will produce the effects, while of the former it requires more and costs more; therefore, supplying economy and even health, he gives the preference to whisky rather than beer. But we hope our Irish population will take neither, but follow the example of their friend, the worthy alderman, whose drink is confined to cold water.—*New York Paper.*

Objections of a Clergyman.—I had some conversation with the Rev. Mr. —, who said he could not talk temperance in

the way I do, because he thinks the friends have gone too far. He cannot circulate your paper because you say the scripture forbids the use of fermented liquor and because you have said something about wine at the communion, &c. I said to him, 'Do you not believe some people have gone too far on the subject of religion?' He said, yes. 'Will you then give up preaching the Gospel, or will you go as far as you think right?' and should you not use all the means you may think lawful to reclaim the drunkard, and to prevent others from becoming such?' He said he would. Said I, 'Do you think you have done as much as you would if the temperance men had not gone too far?' He said he had not. 'Do you think this right?' 'No,' said he, 'and you shall have my name and influence to night.'—*Temp. Recorder.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly.
ROUTINE BUSINESS.

THURSDAY, March, 3, 1836.—10 o'clock A. M.

The bill for changing one of the places of election in the County of Mississkoui, and the Supply bill, were passed.

The Lachine Canal bill was amended in committee; to be reported to-morrow.

The following resolutions were adopted on the report of the special committee, relating to the sheriff of St. Francis:—

1st. Resolved—That Charles Whitcher, Esq., sheriff of the district of St. Francis, has not since his appointment to that office, kept an open office wherein he has regularly attended for the discharge of his duty as Sheriff of said district.

2d. Resolved—That the said Charles Whitcher, Esquire, has availed himself of his official power as sheriff of said district, designedly, illegally and corruptly, to extort from bailiffs, his inferior officers, sums of money allowed and belonging to them, and that to the prejudice of the administration of justice, and of the rights and interests of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province.

3d. Resolved—That the said Charles Whitcher, Esquire, is in consequence, unfit to continue to hold the office of Sheriff of the district of St. Francis, and that the said Charles Whitcher, Esq., sheriff as aforesaid, ought to be removed from said office, and from all other offices of honor and profit which he may hold under the crown in this Province.

4th. Resolved—That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in chief, with a copy of the said report and evidence thereto annexed, praying his Excellency to take immediate steps to remove the said Charles Whitcher Esquire, from the office of sheriff of the District of St. Francis, and from all other offices of honor or profit which he may hold under the Crown in this Province.

The sole leather bill was amended in committee; to be reported to-morrow.

The Quebec and Montreal Incorporations bills were amended in committee; to be reported to-morrow.

Four o'clock, P. M.

A message was ordered to the council for leave to Mr. Aug. Jourdain, one of their officers to be examined before the committee of Grievances, on the complaints against Mr. Justice Bowen.

Mr. Perrault presented the eighth report of the Standing committee of Grievances. [The committee recommended that the enquiry respecting the coroner of Montreal should be postponed till next session.]

The bill to repeal part of the Canada tenures act was read the second time and engrossed.

The Montmorency and Drummond census bill, was amended in committee; to be reported to-morrow.

Resolutions were passed in committee respecting the erection of light houses on Scattered and St. Paul's Islands; to be reported to-morrow.

The *Cession de biens* bill was amended, and ordered to engrossed.

Mr. Morin (upon a resolution unanimously adopted) introduced a bill to amend so much of the act 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, as relates to the constitution and formation of the legislative council of this Province, and to substitute other provisions in the place thereof; second reading Saturday next.

The bill to provide for the medical treatment of sick mariners, was ordered to be engrossed.

The consideration of the bill to prevent and punish Stellation, was deferred till to-morrow.

The house adjourned for want of a quorum, on the Governor's answer to the address respecting Mr. Justice Gale.

Resolutions proposed in the legislative council on the 3rd March, by the hon. James Cuthbert, and concurred in by the house with one dissentient voice, on Friday 4th instant.

1. Resolved, That by the speech from the Throne delivered by his Excellency Lord Aylmer, to both houses of the provincial legislature, on the 23d day of February, 1835, by his Lordship's message to the assembly, of the 3d March, 1835, and the statement of payments made which accompanied that message, it appears that the sum of £30,519 4s. 2d. was advanced and paid out of the funds of the United Kingdom by his Majesty's order for the support of this government and the administration of justice in this province. That the said sum of £30,519 4s. 2d. is a debt

most justly due to the Crown, and that no appropriation or provision has hitherto been made for the re-payment thereof.

2. Resolved, That on the 10th day of October last past, there was and still is due and owing to the Judges and other Officers of his Majesty's Government in this province employed in the administration of justice therein—to other servants of the Crown and to other individuals, as well for salaries due and for services performed as for various contingent expenses of the Government, the sum of £18,445 8s. 11d. as appears by the statement showing the balances due on the several items of Civil Expenditure of the Government of this province up to the 10th October, 1835, transmitted to this house with the message of his Excellency Lord Gosford, of the 9th November last, and that no provision or appropriation has hitherto been made for the payment of these debts.

3. Resolved, That under these circumstances this house having regard to the expenses of the accruing revenue, to the expenses of the current year, and to the obligation of the Legislature to provide for the payment of the advance made out of the funds of the United Kingdom and the arrears due for the administration of justice and the support of the Civil Government of this province deem it inexpedient to concur, during the present session, in appropriations of monies to a greater extent than will leave in the public chest a sum equal to the discharge of the sum so advanced and the arrears so due.

The members present when the foregoing Resolutions were passed were:—

The hon. Chief Justice in the chair.—hon. Messrs. Cuthbert, Grant, Bell, Stewart, Hatt, Viger, Moffatt, McGill and Derocheblave. The hon. Mr. Viger alone opposed them.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

From the Montreal Herald.

No. XII.

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—I must proceed still farther to prove, that the Constitutionalists of Lower Canada are the only true Reformers of the Province. They have strenuously attempted to modify or to abolish the feudal tenure, which the French demagogues have as strenuously attempted to maintain and to extend. They have zealously struggled to extend to the seigniories the registers of real property, which the French demagogues have as zealously struggled to fetter and to cripple in the Townships. So long since as 1828, Mr. Gale, whom the loyalists had sent to London as their Agent, provoked the most virulent hatred and the most relentless persecution of the French demagogues, by exposing the imperfections and the enormities of the French law of real estate. On this subject, we avail ourselves of some passages in a well written article which appeared under the editorial hand of this day's Morning Courier....

'The object of our present remarks, is not so much to enter upon a defence of Mr. Justice Gale, from the puerile charges preferred against him in the Report; but to shew that in condemning this gentleman on the grounds that they have assumed, they have displayed the depth of their opposition to the claims of the constitutionalists. To make this apparent to the lowest capacity, it is only necessary to advert to the points of coincidence between the circumstances set forth in the most heinous of Mr. Gale's offences, and the most cherished constitutional claims. We have good evidence that Mr. Gale believed in 1822, and stated to the committee of the house of Commons in 1828, that the laws of this Province needed amendment; that they were disadvantageous to commerce, and detrimental to the improvement of the country; that the establishment of Registry offices was positively necessary, and that the speediest and most effectual way of terminating the distractions which the different classes of the inhabitants laboured under, was by a legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada. These are amongst the views entertained by the British population. In the first place, we would remark, that if the national faction would inflict upon Mr. Gale severe punishment for these sentiments, they cannot view it other than a crime of equal heinousness, for Constitutionalists to entertain the same.'

'All those, then, who wish for law reform, the establishment of Register offices, or the union of the provinces, in fact, we may say, nearly one entire class of the population share in the censures passed upon that gentleman. The same grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss him, would apply to exclude every member of the constitutional association from taking a share in the concerns of the province. All are more or less infected with reforming propensities—all are ardent to improve their country, to increase and multiply her resources, and to educate and elevate her people. Is it then because we aim at these objects, that constitutionalists are to be incapacitated from holding any office under government—that they become victims of one branch of the Legislature—and that their wishes are so contemptuously disregarded? In punishing for opinions, in themselves not treasonable, but aiming at general good, the majority of the assembly assume to themselves a tyrannical inquisitorial power, not to be submitted to by freemen. They shew themselves to be foes to the diffusion

of opinion, and freedom in the expression of it. They are, at heart, enemies to civil and religious liberty.'

'All their bolstering up of a rotten system will not suffice to preserve their own nationality. They labor under a most lamentable delusion. They assume to themselves the matronly duties of nursing what they, in their blindness, take to be a nascent nation *Canadienne*, whose present weakness is foolishly ascribed to its tender age; while all but the infatuated nurses, plainly see that the nation *Canadienne* is only a shrivelled dwarf passed the prime of life, and fast verging to annihilation. Every year it is becoming weaker, more shrunk and pitiable in its appearance. It will not be long before its death knell will be rung.'

Actuated by a desire of conferring equal rights on all classes of his Majesty's subjects the constitutionalists have steadily demanded such a change in the machinery of Parliamentary elections, as might give 'the English inhabitants of this province' a legislative weight proportioned to their numbers. Impelled by a regard for the public interests, as well as by a desire of placing public functionaries beyond the reach of suspicion, they have often recommended the establishment of a court for the trial of Impeachments; and, from singular motives, they have long desired to see the Judges independent alike of the Executive and of the Legislature. For the promotion of commerce, 'the English inhabitants of this province' have done much without French aid, and more in spite of French jealousy. They have, by means of a private lock at St. Anne's, connected the Ottawa and the Rideau canal with the commercial metropolis of British America. They have constructed a railroad, connecting that same emporium of trade with the waters of Lake Champlain, though the French demagogues had limited the annual profits of the undertaking to twelve per cent. They have undertaken the construction of a railroad, which is to connect Quebec with the nearest waters of the Atlantic ocean, though the French demagogues have reserved to the legislature the right of purchasing the work at the paltry advance of twenty per cent. They have instituted wealthy and stable banks as the indispensable handmaids of an extensive commerce, while the French demagogues, besides attempting to crush those banks, have, by a virtual violation of the law, established a poor, rickety concern, which has, in the peddling style of a huckster contrived by means of legislative influence, to exchange a considerable number of blue rags for the hard dollars of the provincial treasury.

Whether then, my countrymen, will you, even on the ground of public and private interest, assist in rendering Lower Canada a French or an English province; and I would more particularly ask such of you as profess republican sentiments, whether, through the hope of extending elective institutions, you will aid in placing the French demagogues in such a position, as to enable them virtually to fetter the agriculture and the commerce of every province of British America, to sear with the blighting hoof of ignorance, every district from Cape Ray to the head of Lake Superior. To all of you, my countrymen, I cannot too often or too earnestly repeat, that our cause is yours, that our grievances are yours, that our Legislature is virtually yours, and exercises a more extensive influence over each of your provinces than did the British Parliament over the old colonies at the date of the American Revolution.

I have the honor to be,
Friends and countrymen,
Your most faithful and devoted servant,
CAMILUS.

LOWER CANADA MANIFESTO.

We, this week, present our readers with the address of the Montreal constitutional association to the inhabitants of British America; which we recommend to the careful perusal of all who are desirous of understanding the nature of the struggle which is now going on in the sister province, between the inhabitants of British and French origin. It is right that every one in this province should know, that it is not a mere question of *reform* and *anti-reform*, which is now agitating Lower Canada; and this address sets forth in clear, dignified and emphatic language, the different points upon which the contending parties are at issue. The one is grasping at exclusive political power and the other struggling for political existence—the former is clamorous for revolution, at the expense of reform; and the latter, while it deprecates revolution, resolutely inculcates the necessity of such changes as are 'adapted to the general interests of society.'

The individuals composing the association are denominated Tories; but would Tories, if even they knew such a result to be inevitable, ever make the admission, that 'Lower Canada, whether regarded as a part of the British empire, or of the great North American family, is evidently destined to receive the impress of national character from those states by which she is surrounded?' We answer, decidedly, no.

The whole address in short is characterized by a solemn earnestness of manner, that precludes the idea of its being nothing more than a mere ebullition of excited party feeling. The sentiments are those of freemen, and the language is never employed but by men who know their rights, and, knowing dare maintain them.' We have, assuredly, no community of sentiment with toryism; but we have just as little with

a turbulent and ambitious faction, that would erect a gothic despotism on the ruins of British liberty, and perpetuate the institutions of monkish superstition, and feudal barbarism, in a country surrounded but not penetrated, by the light of civilization and improvement.

If Lower Canada is destined at some future day, to take her place among the nations of the earth, it becomes an interesting, though easy, question whether the language and institutions of that country, are to be based on those of liberalized England and America, or on those of France as she was two hundred years ago. To this question, there can be but one answer; for though the French Canadians were absolved from their allegiance to Great Britain, how long could they remain a distinct people and an independent nation? Is it for a moment to be thought of, that unprotected by the powerful arm that now elicits their cherished institutions from merited abolition; a people imbued, as they are, with the bigotry of the seventeenth century, would be suffered to exercise sovereignty, within hearing of the voice of freedom? Is permanency to be stamped on a system of civil and ecclesiastical policy incompatible with the progressive improvement of the condition of mankind? It is preposterous to dream that such a blot could be permitted to remain on the brow of free and enlightened America.—*St. Catharine's Journal.*

From the Quebec Mercury,

We have noticed in a late number that the hon. Mr. Debartzch had left Quebec, and it appears he was disgusted with the proceedings of the assembly in regard to the Supplies. Feeling, as every honest man must feel, that the engagement entered into with the Minister, Mr. Spring Rice, by the second Ambassador despatched to England, had been violated by the course which has been pursued. The violence of this gentleman's politics we have often censured and considered the language held in the paper established and supported by him as seditious towards the Government and brutally ferocious towards the British origin population. Yet with all this highly censurable violence, all this ferocity, it appears that he entertained an honest design of fulfilling the compact entered into with the British Government to the very letter.... And, we believe, that he sees with a prescience his former colleagues do not appear to possess, that the faithless course they have adopted will recoil on their own heads by forcing the mother country to measures of severity she has shown every disposition to avoid. That his secession from their ranks, at this period is surely felt, is plain from the manner in which the Quebec correspondent of the *Vindicator* expresses himself, in that paper of Thursday last:—'It is to be regretted that the hon. Mr. Debartzch, who up to this session has maintained an honorable position at the head of the reformers, should now when union is so necessary be using all his influence to deliver the assembly bound hand and foot to the Administration, and to induce that body to abandon the position it has so long and so honorably maintained. Such proceeding on Mr. Debartzch's part is much and sincerely regretted; and if the representative branch of the Legislature is now divided and distracted, that gentleman must be responsible to the country for the circumstance.' The *Minerve* has also come out against Mr. Debartzch, who is now likely to be as severely run upon by his late friends as they of the most obnoxious supporters of the Government have been.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

INTERESTING MEETING.

A meeting got up in the Township of Potton, at the dwelling of Mr. cotts,—James Manson in the Chair,—the people of the Township and other places being previously notified to appear on Saturday the 20th of February, by a promise of having what they could eat and drink, Gratis; accordingly, at the appointed time, all those who would be most ready to comply with such an offer appeared; their members being considerably increased by people from Vermont who appeared to take a lively interest in the meeting, also there appeared the Editor of the Post, with a roll of papers which was supposed to contain seventeen resolutions which were passed at the meeting. The meeting was opened by an address from the chairman, who urged upon all the rights of acting upon the aforementioned resolutions; accordingly they proceeded to business, and the thanks of the meeting to the Vermonters for their interest, and also to Mr. Thomas for his noble presence, the meeting was dissolved, after which they repaired to the hall for supper, this was the time of freedom to our radicals, for they considered their rights equal to those of any other nation; they conferred upon our young Editor the honor of being seated at supper with the most stupid drunkard, and noted center-feiter in the province; at his right hand after supper, this respectable guest began what they called drinking Toasts. So great was their zeal to extirpate toryism, not only from the Earth, but so they dispatched a slanderous Toast to the Regions of the Dead, to search out the abode of a departed spirit; animated with their success they were constrained to express their joy with cries which were heard a mile and a half distant. I cannot say but our friends were free thinkers, but they bore the resemblance of being intoxicated with drink, or at least their language was confused, and their speech quite broken; on our young friend's return to Stanbridge, we learn that he solicited aid, stating that he (the Editor) could not put the whole of the proceedings of the aforesaid meeting into one paper and thought it would be necessary to have it continued. For

the sake of assisting the poor fellow in his distress, we have noticed a few facts of the the proceedings of the said meeting and publish the same in the Mississkoui Standard.

I rise, Mr. Moderator, to express my extreme regret that we have fallen upon times in which so many of our juvenile Statesmen are under the necessity of being martialled in battle array against their Fathers, or at least of assuming an attitude which if persisted in will unavoidably lead to such a result. I say of necessity, for I would not indulge the thought for a moment, that young men who have come up with the Bible in their hands, as it were, would covet such a state of things; but such is the lamentable fact with very few exceptions. In this town at least, that a man's practical foes are they of his own household, and what is the great bone of contention that is thus allowed to, usurp the place of Domestic repose, it is the simple question whether we are willing that the present constitution, by which this province is governed, shall be prolonged or whether it shall give place to a republic, and with regard to advantages or disadvantages of either form of government, I shall not here advert, but shall barely say that we or our immediate ancestors more personally tasted the milk and honey of a republic, until we chose to adopt the government under which we now live, and I am induced to think that had we repented of our choice we should have returned, but I may be told by radicals that we mean to maintain our allegiance to the British Government, which I shall answer by the following queries:—Why have the radicals chose for themselves the name of Whig, a word of no other signification on this continent, than a determination to revolt? and why have they chosen for their opponents the name of Tory, a word which only signifies a wish to maintain the present form of government? and why is it so constantly sounded out from the Legislative Hall and echoed through all the prints in their interest, that we have so very much envy in the free institutions of our neighboring government? and why do Vermont Democrats take so lively an interest in the success of radicalism here? But, Sir, that we shall be subjected to a government which is copied from that of the United States is among the most distant of my apprehensions, and I pledge myself, Mr. Moderator, to prove to every candid mind that our assembly have no such wish nor intention, all their pretensions to the contrary notwithstanding; and here I may premise that men's actions when uncontrolled are the index to their wishes. In the United States the land is granted and held after the form of the English Tenures act, and it is well known that our house of assembly have had two agents at the court of St. James, paid from the public funds of this province, using their utmost exertions to get that law entirely abolished in this province, in the States they have permanent courts of minor jurisdiction; their local officers are allowed a fair remuneration for their time and trouble; men of good fame may attest to their accounts, and relatives are competent witnesses; and why not so here? Frenchmen wish to have it so, and I ask in the name of candour what but a misguided zeal for nobody knows what, induces so many of our young men to forsake the counsels and experience of their fathers, and become the puppets of a people whose language they do not understand, and contribute all their influence to throw the destinies of this province into the hands of a double or triple worded French Feudalism.

FREE W. WILL.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Potton, Sutton, St. Armand, and Stanbridge, L. C. and of Richford and Troy, Vt. was held in Potton, as per adjournment on Friday 11th March, inst., for the purpose of deciding on the expediency of making a good Stage Road from north Troy, Vt. to Richford Mills, &c. &c.

JONATHAN CARPENTER, Esquire,
in the Chair.
HORACE PADDOCK, & L. C. MOORE,
Secretaries.

It was Resolved,
1st.—That the wants and interests of that section of country embracing the upper Valleys of the Mississkoui and Pike Rivers and the adjoining country, and the intelligence, skill and industry of the agricultural, commercial and mechanical portions of the community, and the increase in wealth and population—the fertility of the soil and the abundance of its mineral productions imperiously demand a more ready means of communication with the respective markets with which its business is transacted—a more ample outlet to its productions than is now enjoyed.

2d.—That the upper portion of the valleys of Mississkoui and Pike rivers furnishes the straightest and best line of communication between Boston and Montreal, and presents advantages rarely surpassed and seldom equalled in any country for a great public road.

3d.—That measures be adopted to construct, or put in proper repair, a good Stage Road, from North Troy, Vt. to Richford, through Potton and Sutton L. C. and to procure Stages to commence running in the course of the present year, through St. Armand, Stanbridge &c. to intersect the Rail Road at St. Johns.

4th.—That a committee of three be appointed for each Town, immediately interested in the above road, to raise the funds necessary to complete the same and that the said committee do consist of the following gentlemen:—Horace Green, Wm. Haydon, & David Perkins, for Potton, Wm. Mittenore, Jesse Couper & Ira Janes, for Sutton, Alden Sears, Jonathan Carpenter & Wm. Goff, for Richford, Or-

ren Emerson, Enoch Sandburn & Hiram Hadlock, for Jay, Peter Wheelock, George W. Kendall & Jonathan Frost, for Newport, Elijah Cleveland, Silas Sears & A. M. Smith, for Coventry, Amherst Wiloughby, Joseph Smith & S. S. Butler, for Berkshire, Abel Hurlbut Jr., O. J. Kemp & H. M. Chandler, for St. Armand, Stephen Chandler, Zebulon Carnell & A. R. Harris, for Stanbridge, Curtis Elkins, Horace Paddock & Nathan G. Hall, for Troy, N. W. Kingman, L. L. Dutcher & L. B. Hunt, for St. Albans, Jerh. Hodgkins, Chester Colburn & Franklin Chamberlin, for Westfield.

5th.—That a committee of six be appointed to be denominated a general committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with gentlemen in the various parts of the country interested in the said road—to adopt such means as they may deem proper to procure the examination of this route with a view to the construction of a Rail Road, should it be thought expedient. To prepare a public report in relation to the contemplated road, stating the advantages and facilities, the respective distances between the several points from Boston to Montreal, and such other facts as they may think best calculated to promote the objects of the meeting, and that the said committee be composed of the following gentlemen:—Jonathan Carpenter, D. H. Bard, H. M. Chandler, L. C. Moore, John Huse & Stephen Chandler.

6.—That a committee of five be appointed to collect the subscriptions from the committees of Towns, and to superintend the expenditure thereof in completing the said road and that Aldin Lewis David Perkins, Curtis Elkins Wm. Goff & L. M. Parkhurst do compose the said committee.

For the Missiskoui Standard

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of Granby, Farnham, and Milton, in the Western division of the County of Shefford and of Abbotford and vicinity, in the Seignior of St. Hyacinthe, held pursuant to previous notice, at the School House in the Village of Granby, on Saturday the 12th March, 1836, for the purpose of forming a Branch Constitutional Association for said sections, it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried, that Richard Frost, Esq. be chairman, and Messrs. Gilmore and Billings, Secretaries.

Mr Frost having taken the chair, it was moved by Mr G. M. Gordon, seconded by Mr Dixon, and unanimously

Resolved.—1st. That it is expedient for the sections of this County now assembled, to form a Branch Constitutional Association to the Constitutional Association of Montreal.

Moved by Mr Buchanan, seconded by Charles Collins, and resolved,

2d That the sections now assembled, do therefore form themselves into a Branch of the Montreal Constitutional Association.

Moved by major Plummer, seconded by Mr Glead,

3d. That an Executive committee of two members from each Township or parish now present, be chosen for the ensuing year. On which the following gentlemen were appointed:

RICHARD FROST, Granby, Pres.,
Capt. HALL, Granby,
A. NASH, Esq., Farnham,
WHIPPLE WELLS, Esq., Farnham,
DANIEL McMULLIN, Milton,
Capt. LEWIS, Milton,
Major PLUMMER, Abbotford,
Capt. D. McDONALD, Abbotford.
Mr GILMOR & Dr. BILLINGS, Secretaries.

Moved by Mr William Vipond, seconded by Capt. McDonald,

4th. That this Association views with sorrow and indignation, a French faction attempting to curb the liberties of British subjects in a British colony.

Moved by capt. McDonald, seconded by capt. Hall,

5th. That we totally disapprove of the measures adopted by the Assembly now sitting 'to retain the code of Feudal Laws, by which we are at present oppressed... measures which are calculated to retard improvements in this province, to the disadvantage of the present inhabitants, and the discouragement of British emigration; to which we look as to one of the principal sources of improvement to these colonies.'

Moved by Mr Sheldon Wells, seconded by Mr Jacob Hyat,

6th. That this Association adopts one of the resolutions of the Montreal C. A., viz. 'That the assumption of L. J. Papineau of the character of a representative of the Westward of the City of Montreal, in the present Provincial Parliament, is contrary to the law of this land; and is a gross violation of the rights of electors of that ward, and that assumption is the more strongly to be denounced, as proceeding from an individual whose avowed principles are directly hostile to the political & commercial interests of his Majestys subjects in this Province of British and Irish origin, and dangerous to the peace and prosperity not only of Lower Canada, but of all the British possessions in North America.'

Moved by Major Plummer and seconded by Mr George Boright,

7th. That in spirit of loyalty we regard with contempt those acts of the majority of the assembly, by which they have put all law and precedent at defiance.

Moved by Mr McMullin, seconded by C Collins,

8th. That as we have already suffered on account of the illegal acts of the majority of the assembly; we have much to dread from its future caprice & party spirit.

Moved by Mr Dixon, seconded by W. elson,

9th. That an elective council, in the present state of the province, would hasten the catastrophe which we dread.

Moved by Deacon Styles, seconded by Mr. Glead,

10th. That whilst we long to see those abuses in the administration of our country redressed, which are particularly obnoxious to the inhabitants of British origin, we at the same time deprecate the revolutionary principles which have been disseminated by a French Faction in this province.

Moved by Samuel Wetherby Esq. seconded by H. Collins Esq.

11th. That we wish to obtain no power prejudicial to our brethren of French origin, but claim that all should have a just and equal representation in the provincial parliament.

Moved by Washington Frost, seconded by Capt. Lewis.

12th. That we venerate the British constitution, and the bond that unites to it; and are determined to preserve to the utmost our connexion with the mother country free and entire.

Moved Mr George Boright, seconded by Mr. G. Maitland Gordon,

13th. That in conjunction with the Montreal Association we record our determination to preserve our loyalty to our King, and even if need be to prefer death to slavery; so help us God.

Moved by Mr Dixon, seconded by Mr Vipond,

14th. That this meeting do hereby express their approbation of that party in the house of assembly who have always supported the British Constitution.

Moved by capt. McDonald, seconded by Mr Gordon,

15th. That, if the other Townships in this county, wish to form themselves into a Constitutional Association, this Branch will co-operate cordially with them as a separate Branch, or unite with them so as to form one Branch for the whole county. It was then resolved,

16th. That the Missiskoui Standard, and other loyal papers, be requested to publish the proceedings of this association. After which a motion of thanks to the chair was carried by acclamation, and the meeting closed with three deafening cheers for the King. God save him.

RICHARD FROST, Chairman,
T. C. GILMOR, Secretary.
Granby, March 12th, 1836.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 15, 1836.

Amendments to the Fire Assurance Act are now in progress, through the provincial Parliament. We would suggest to the Board of Directors of the Missiskoui Society, to petition for an amendment, which would render unnecessary the useless expenses, to which the insured are liable, in being obliged to travel to the office of the company to sign the policy. We do not see any use or propriety in the present mode. If the Directors sign the policy it ought to be binding on them, and there is no other party to be bound. The insured is, obliged to sign, merely to shew his acceptance of the policy; but this is wholly unnecessary. His application is sufficient proof that he wishes to accept an insurance and his signing the promissory note is the full measure of his obligation, it is therefore hard for him to be under the necessity of travelling 50 or 40 miles, to put his name in a certain house, to a document, which he is ever afterwards to hold in his own hands. If it be necessary that the present French mode be retained, why not let the document be sent to the insured by mail for his signature, instead of compelling him to set out, in all weathers, to a house 30 miles off.

We refer our readers to another column, for the resolutions passed at Granby. The Association is only for one division of the County of Shefford. There were about 300 present, and the proceedings and speeches were in the highest degree spirited.

The resolutions of the Temperance convention, came too late for this week.

Our readers will perceive by the proceedings of our criminal court, that the Attorney General laid before the Grand Jury, a bill of indictment against Captain Holland, keeper of our common gaol, charging him with the wilful murder of John Collins, through improper treatment while in his custody, and that the Grand Jury have thrown out the bill. These proceedings of the Attorney General are, by many persons, but we know not on what authority, supposed to have been adopted in consequence of instructions from the Governor in chief, who has been requested, perhaps, ere this, to dismiss Captain Holland for the very offence of which he is now acquitted by the grand inquest of the country, upon their oaths. We are happy that this step has been taken, for it will afford Lord Gosford an admirable opportunity of testing the character of most of the accusations proceeding

from the committee of grievances, upon ex parte statements, not supported by the oaths of the witnesses, and concocted in secret by prejudiced individuals.—The gaoler being then discharged from all responsibility, it follows as a matter of course, that the Sheriff and Physicians are equally freed from blame.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The House of Assembly has exceeded in audacity and assumption, even the most extravagant expectations of those who had closely watched its proceedings, and carefully noted the recklessness and absurdity by which they were characterised. In former sessions they used the form of an humble petition, to require of the Imperial Government the abrogation of any obnoxious measure. They have recently adopted another system of tactics; and now resolve the repeal of Imperial Statutes. We shall be happy to be enlightened by the observations which a bill now about to be brought before the house to repeal the Tenures Act, will necessarily elicit; and we anticipate much satisfactory reasoning and logical deductions in the addresses by which the hon. Speaker will convince the members of the assembly of their power to repeal an Act of the authority by which they were themselves created—to whose Statute the house of assembly is indebted for its legislative existence. Really, the presumption of our representatives exceeds all bounds, and will in this instance at least, be rewarded by universal contempt and ridicule. As is correctly observed by a French contemporary, we shall next hear of the Lower Canada Assembly passing Laws for the Metropolis itself.

This ludicrous assumption of the Assembly, would never have been attempted, were they not labouring under the delusive impression, that their threats of a revolution had awakened the apprehensions of his Majesty's Government, and had introduced the recent conciliatory policy of the head of the Administration in this province. We know not what may be the views of the Assembly, or what results they may expect, from the extraordinary course they are now adopting—but we feel convinced that their unparalleled impudence will operate to the advantage of constitutionalists here, by convincing the Parliament and Government in England, of the necessity existing for their prompt and decisive interference in the affairs of Canada.—*Irish Advocate.*

By private letters received in town yesterday (the 7th inst.) from Quebec, we learn that the following bills have been passed by the Legislative council:—

1. For the purchase of Grosse Isle.
2. To defray the expenses of certain Hospitals and other charitable institutions.
3. To defray the expenses of building a vessel for the Steam Dredging Machine, for deepening the obstructions in the navigation of the River.
4. To defray the expenses of publishing in French, Evans's Treatise on Agriculture.
5. For the National Schools—and for the repayment of certain monies for Sanitary purposes.

Mr. Morin's Resolution to render the Legislative Council Elective, was carried unanimously. Messrs. Baker and Clapham were present.—*Irish Advocate.*

THE ELEPHANT.—We have been told a few anecdotes by a gentleman who had the charge of one of these 'half reasoning,' sagacious animals, which go to prove that they are certainly endowed in some degree with rational faculties.

Travelling with a menagerie of animals through the country, and the roads being very muddy so much so that it was impossible for the horses to drag a large and heavy wagon along, the keeper told the elephant to place himself behind it. He did so, and pushed it ahead with as much ease and facility as if it had been a mere hand cart.

Another time the keeper having necessity to be absent, the duty of feeding him devolved upon another individual, who was afraid of him. The elephant perceiving his cautious motions, turned himself completely around, in order that the feed might be placed near him and after the feeder had gone the sagacious creature turned for his food.—*N. Y. Jeffersonian.*

Youthful depravity. The Fredonia Censor gives an account of an attempted murder by a child only four years old, which occurred in Hanover, Chautauque county, on the 22nd ult. Smith, aged 6 and a son of Abner Blodget only 4 years old, were snow balled each other, when the latter became irritated, & threatened Smith if he persisted in throwing snow balls he would kill him. This threat not having its desired effect, young Blodget took a large pocket knife and stabbed Smith in the left breast, whose recovery is doubtful.

THE INTENDED REBELLION.—The attention of Northern Abolitionists is requested to the plain unvarnished account of the proceedings of our fellow citizens of East Feliciana, in suppressing the intended servile rebellion, and massacre of the inhabitants, on the 25th ult. Such will be the fate of every like attempt in Louisiana. Who, after reading this account can wonder at the executive Committee of East Feliciana, should offer a reward of 50,000, for Arthur Tappan, the prime mover of the intended massacre? Again we say, unless these men desist, the two Tappans, Gerrit Smith, Garrison and Birney, will find themselves in the hands of the executive committee of east Feliciana, the orders of the New York Sun, that we shall desist from carrying men to summary justice, to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn.

For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.

HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y

Died,
At Franklin Vt., March 9th. Sarah Rebecca daughter of Mr. John K. Whitney, aged two years and eight months.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes, Pots per cwt.	s. d. s. d.
Pearls	33 0 a 33 9
Montreal Brands.	40 0 a 41 0
Flour Superfine	Canada 00 0 a 22 6
Fine	30 0 a 30 6
Middling	27 6 a 0 0
Follards	none.
Superfine, U. S.	30 0 a 31 3
Red, L. C. Wh. per minot	5 0 a 5 6
Buck Wheat,	3 0 a 0 0
Salt, Liverpool, per min.	1 6 a 1 9
Pork, Mess. per bbl.	107 6 a 110 0
"P. Prime	0 0 a 87 6
"C. Prime	67 6 a 70 0
"Cargo	55 0 a 60 0

Notice.

All persons indebted to me will save cost by calling and Settling the same without delay.
JAMES McCANNA.
Frelighsburg March 15th, 1836.

CARDING MACHINES.

A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Fotheringham & Marshall,

Montreal.
N. B. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 25, 1836. 48—tf.

100 Cords of Bark Wanted.

ALSO a smart young man at farming business for the season.
PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, March 1, 1836. 48 4w.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Cook, Esquire, will find it for their interest to make prompt payment. All notes and accounts will be left for collection without further notice.
JANE COOK, Executrix.
St. Armand, March 1 1836. 47 tf

Notice.

Is hereby given to all those that have any claims against the Estate of the late

David Partelow,

Deceased, in his life time of Noyan, County of Rouville, to file said demands duly authenticated to the undersigned, at his house in Henryville on or before the first day of April next, for liquidation, and all those that are indebted to said Estate to make payment on or before the first day of May next.

SETH WARNER.
Tutor to the Minors of the late
DAVID PARTELOW.
Henryville, Feb. 17th 1836. 47—4w.

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that all claims, demands, or accounts against the Estate of the late

John Armington Rhodes, Esq.,

In his life time of St Armand, and Province of Lower Canada, shall be presented for adjustment to W. W. SMITH, Esquire, at Philippsburg, St Armand, on or before the 15th day of March next.

In default of which, they the said claimants or any of them, will be for ever thereafter debarred from any claim or demand against the said Estate.

LUCY MATTOCKS, Tutrix.
W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.
Philippsburg, Feb. 15th, 1836. 46—3w.

Temperance!!

JUST Published, and for sale at this office,

A defence of the Temperance Society,

In answer to the objections of the Rt. Reverend Bishop HOPKINS.
By the Rev. JAMES REID, Rector of Trinity Church, St Armand East.
Price 10 cents; or 6 pence.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Church, jr. and Consort, are hereby notified that their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for immediate collection, without further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors
Churchville, 6th Feb. 1836. 44

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by

W. W. SMITH.
Missiskoui Bay. 36 tf.

For Sale

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn.

For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.

HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y

Star Tavern,



New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.

The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.

January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas of an excellent quality, and very low;
Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.;
Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish;
Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.;
Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.
Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—4f.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836. }

CEDAR RAILS.

WANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be delivered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dunham. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg.

J. CHAMBERLIN.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

POETRY.

Mr. Editor, Sir—The following Dialogue was accidentally found many years ago, among some old papers, and published in the Boston Record. The ingenuity, pathos, and sound theology which it exhibits, will serve as a silent request for its appearance in your unflinching 'Standard,' and the perusal of it therein will, no doubt, contribute to the edification of your numerous readers, as well as oblige,

Sir, Your's faithfully,
March 7th, 1836. R. W.

DIALOGUE,

BETWEEN
Christ, Justice, and the Sinner.

Bring forth the prisoner Justice, let us hear his crimes, and how his trial shall appear.
Justice.
'Tis done; behold him here at thy divine command;
'Tis done, just Judge, see here the prisoner stands.

What has the prisoner done? what's the cause of his commitment? has he broke the laws?
Justice.
The laws are broke; yea, he conspired the death of that great Majesty who gave him breath, and heeps transgression, Lord, upon transgression.

How know'st thou this, or hast thou his confession?
Justice.
Confess'd he hath, his sins are crying loud; They cry to heaven, yea, to heaven for blood!

What say'st thou, Sinner, hast thou ought to plead,
That sentence should not pass? hold up thy head!
Sinner.
O! Lord, I cannot show thee my rebellious face; Ah me! I dare not; I'm too vile and base.

To lift mine eyes to heaven, there to implore Thy grace, to justify myself, or plead Thy clemency; no other judge I need, Than my own conscience; Lord, I must confess I am a criminal, and no whit less.

Thou art strict to mark my crimes, then now I cannot stand. I have transgress'd thy laws; Thy merit, pleads thy vengeance, not my cause.
Justice.
Lord, shall I strike the blow?

Christ.
Hold! Justice, stay!
Sinner, speak on; what hast thou more to say?
Sinner.
Vile as I am, and of myself abhor'd, I am thy handywork, thy creature, Lord; Stamp'd with thy glorious image, Lord, at first, Most like to thee, but now a pure accurs'd, Convicted culprit, and degenerate creature, Stand trembling at thy bar.

Justice.
Thy fault's the greater.
Lord, shall I strike the blow?
Christ.
Hold! Justice, stay!

Speak, Sinner, hast thou nothing more to say?
Sinner.
Thy mercy, Lord, is all I plead; my state Is miserable, poor, and desperate. I quite renounce myself, the world, and flee From law to Jesus; from myself, to thee.

Justice.
Ere thy vain hopes, my angry God has vow'd, Abused mercy shall have blood for blood.
Lord, shall I strike the blow?
Christ.
Stay! Justice, hold!

My bowels yearn, my fainting blood grows cold, To see the trembling wretch; methinks I spy My Father's image in his eye.
Justice.
I cannot hold!

Christ.
Then turn thy thirsty blade Into my side! let there the wound be made; Cheer up, dear soul! redeem thy life with mine; My heart shall bleed, my soul shall smart for thine.

Sinner.
Oh! boundless love! Oh! love beyond degree! The Offended dies to set the offender free!

EXTRACT FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF A NEW YANKEE PLAY.

Scene—open country.
Enter Jeremiah Stone.
Jeremiah.—Well, here I am last in old England. Rather a curious piece of business though, take it all in all. Old Mrs. Deborah Stun didn't calculate much, I guess to months ago that her son Jerry might would get so far from home. Well, what's done can't be helped. No use of crying for spilt milk, as aunt Sally said, when the cow kicked the pail over. To be sure, I can't be best off for dough, but it'll be a darned hard chance if I don't make something out these folks. I must jess look about among the natives here and see what can be done in the way of trade—guess I shall suck som on'em in for a few—

Purty cute fellows these Englishers are, but they ain't no more a match for a real genuwine down easter, than a road is for a black snake. They think they know a darned sight, but I'll show 'em a trick or two, if I jess git a chance, that'll make 'em feel as nasty as old Zekel Swift, when he chased a racoon all day, and come to grab hol' on it, found it was a skunk. If I only had our Amos here, now—he's a shorter—beats all the chaps to drive a bargain I ever did see; sharp as a damin needle, cool as a cucumber, an' as they as an old cheese. Why, I and he used to trade between ourselves, when we were alone, to keep our hands in, and we've often made five dollars apiece jess by swopping jackets; but here's a scrape right off—two 'pon one is one too many, as they say down in Connecticut.

Enter Tompkins, fighting with two ruffians.
Tompkins.—Help! murder! help!
Ruffian.—Down with him!—stop his noise—down with him.

Jerry.—Dod rot and butter my hide, but I must have a finger in this pie.
[Coming up behind, and taking them by the collar, he pulls them on their backs.] Yes, down with 'em down with 'em. I guess you never seed sich a trick as this

ere before, did ye? Ye ought to be ashamed of yourselves, two great ballikien fellows, to pitch on to one man, I swan if you hadn't. A fair thing is a fair thing, but two upon one is a thing that can't be stood.

They recover themselves and run off.
Tompkins.—My dear fellow, I owe you ten thousand thanks; if it had not been for your assistance, I should have been robbed and perhaps murdered.

Jerry.—You don't say so!
Tompkins.—Yes; they evidently were after my money, and I don't suppose they would have scrupled to have taken my life, too; but my good man, tell me how I may reward you for your generous interference.

Jerry.—I'll tell you what, mister, I don't want pay for doing a thing I couldn't help; cause, you see, when I come across to men pelting one, I always feel as though I had a right to a small share in it myself. Can't help it—it cums kinder natral like, as uncle Bigelow said, when he wiped his nose upon his coat sleeves before the president.

Tompkins.—But, my good man, take this—[offers a purse]—it is a trifle, to be sure but it will serve as an earnest of what I intend to do for you.

Jerry.—No no; thank you as much as if I did; no 'casion.

Tompkins.—Do take it; do, you will oblige me very much.

Jerry.—May be so but between you an' me an' the post, that arn't the way I get my living.

Tompkins.—I don't suppose it; but at any rate, you will accept this [pulling out a watch] as a small token of my thanks.

Jerry.—No, no, squire, it's of no use. You don't know, perhaps, where I cum from? We've got an old saying down east that the schoolmaster always writes for a copy.—'Varter is its own rewarder.' I like to do a good action once in awhile without pay, jess to hav' it to think on.

No, squire, I can't take your watch.—'tisin't my way of doin' things; but, squire, how'll you swop? [Pulls out a watch.]

Tompkins.—Swap!

Jerry.—Yes, swap. There's a watch for ye.—clear grit and no grace. No great shakes as to looks on the outside, but jess look o' that ere—[opens the watch]—that's what I call something like—noise of your tinware stuck together with shoemaker's wax about that; she's a real, down-right rip sneezer—I'll be darn'd if she ain't.

Jess hear how she goes—beats like a triphammer, an' keeps time as reglar as a steamboat. Heft it, heft it, man, 'twon't hurt ye—heavy agin as you'n, ye see—capped and jewel'd—what'll ye give to boot?

Tompkins.—Give to boot!

Jerry.—Or take?

Tompkins.—Oh! I understand ye, now. I am perfectly willing to exchange watches.

Jerry.—Ye don't say so?

Tompkins.—Yes and pay you a difference of five pounds.

Jerry.—No, no—can't trade—I don't stand that kind of thing—tant in my line to make b'lieve swop. I can see strate through ye; ye mean to be too much for Jerryiah Stun, but it's no go; if I can't tuck it into ye fair and square in a regular business transaction, why I won't trade at all.

Tompkins.—Well, my good fellow, you beat all the men I have had occasion to deal with yet I should like very much to know from what part of the country you come?

Jerry.—No, really; you wouldn't though would ye? Ye belong about in this part of the country, do ye?

Tompkins.—Yes; I reside in the cottage you see yonder where I shall be happy to have you come and stay with us for a few days, as I conclude you don't reside in this neighborhood.

Jerry.—Why, no! I can't say that I do exactly. I only stop here for a few days. I want to see a little of your country, seeing as how I'm on the ground, and then I guess I shall cut stick for home as soon as may be convenient.

Tompkins.—And where may that be?

Jerry.—Law! dont you know? why—America.

Tompkins.—America! are you an American?

Jerry.—To be sure; right straight from down east.

Tompkins.—Well, what brought you to this country?

Jerry.—You dont think you could guess if you should try a fortnight, do ye?

Tompkins.—No; I presume I might find it rather a difficult matter.

Jerry.—Well, now I'll tell ye—'twas a ship brung me over.

Tompkins.—Well, I supposed that you came in a ship but what business induced you to come?

Jerry.—Well, you couldn't guess that neither could ye? Well, I'll tell ye jess how it happened; You see I went down to Boston jess to look about and see, if I couldn't swap our old roan mare off, and get some little notions, such as scissors, needles, penknives, and them ere kind o' things, to trade off among the gals and boys up in Hampshire. I wanted to get rid of our old mare 'cause, you see, she war'n't worth a darn: she was spavined, foundered, ringboned, and blind o' both eyes, and beside all she'd got the bots, and I thought if I could get a hundred dollars for her, 'twould be a purty good speck.

Well, you see, when I got in Boston, the first chap I meets, was Captain Ithema Downing. You never herd'n tell of Captain Downing have ye? he's brother of major

Jack; and a real smart fellow, I tell ye. Well, you see, we shook hands, and talked a long time all about the folks up in our parts; he inquired arter Sal Brown and Sue Johnson—old sweethearts of his'n.

The captain used to be a desperate fellow arter the gals. Well, we talked, and talked, and finally, the captain told me he was goin to sail for Liverpool that afternoon—and he wanted to know if I would'n cum down and dirty a plate with him before he started; I told him I did'n know but that I would—and so I did.

I went down, an' I found a whole lot o' folks, an' as good dinner as ever I put knife and fork to. I tell you, that I felt purty peckish about the gizzard; and I davy into the slobber cakes and green sassa like all nater.

After we had got dun stuffin they all began to liquor purty hard, but I tell'd 'em that I belonged to the temperance society, and I would'n taste a drop, nor touch tu.

So 'cousin Downing,' says he to me, says he, 'I've got some real genuine, first-rate cider. You hav'n't, tho,' says I,—let's try a little on't. So he tould the nigger to open one of those bottles markt I. C.

Do you know what I. C. means?—No, I guess not; nor I nother. Well, he had'n't more'n touched the wire martingale, that keeps the stopple in, when pop she went off, like a bottle of aunt Sally's spruce beer—

the cork went clear to the chamber floor. I hope to be driven on 'end if taint true. The captain filled a darned long, tall tumbler, an' I jess took and drank her off, and it was real nice cider—I swan if 'twant.

Halo! says I, captain I dont care if I try another tumbler o' that are; so I turned down a few on'em and I'll be darned if ever I know cider ile a man's brains quite so slick as that afore; it made my ideas spin round and round as nice as a cartwheel jess greased.

Ye never drank such cider as that, did you? Well, I guess not: made me talk faster than old Nabby Scott, down in our town, an' she's a smasher, 'specially when she get a little ryled—said more real sharp things than you could find in a bundle o' jackknives;—soon found tho' after taking a dozen or so on 'em, I was beginning to know a leetle sight too much, so I thought I'd git clere on 'em before they found me out—needn't been afraid on 'em—

guess they couldn't eny on 'em see over and above strait. When I got up out of the cellar out to the open air, I found my understandin' wan't quite so steady as it might; to tell ye the plain truth, I was pretty considerably swipy;—thinks I, I'll make tracks before any the fellows below diskiver me; but, you see, jess them I begun to feel a leetle qualmish 'bout the dinner box, so I davy into a pile of old ropes an' sails, an' there I lay dreaming on nothing nor nobody' when first I knew some tarnation critter come and pull'd me out by the heels.

Halo! says I, what quarter of the arth have we arrived at? an' I looked all round an' darned the bit of Boston could I see; then the captain begun to laugh, an' he laugh, an' laugh, an' laugh, I wanted he should expound the meaning of our situation, but he laugh harder than ever, an' wouldn't say nothing so I begun to get my ebenezzer up an' I looked him right strait in the face, as savage as a crowbar; an', says I, captain you'd better stop your yaw-hawing, or may be you'll shake your insides out, and then you'll be in a darn'd purty fix—fun is fun, but pck'n dry sticks at a man is no fun at all. The captain see I was purty considerable ryled, so he tould me that we were clear out to sea—then I was in the darndest stew ye ever did see, but twant no use making fuss about it—best way to take things easy—an' if it hadn't been for thinking of the old mare, an' that goll darn'd infernal sea sickness, I should have been as happy as a methodist parson.

I wish I may be eternally dum squizzled if more than half the time I did'n think I was turned inside out;—I had some thoughts of making use of my stomach for a nightcap, it cum so far out of my mouth.

Tompkins.—[laughing.]—Well, your's is certainly a singular adventure: I hope you'll find no cause to regret your involuntary visit to this country.

Jerry.—I don't mean to—I shall jess go ahead, as kurnel Crocket says—never herd'n tell of the kurnel, have ye?—he's a snorter; I shall jess go ahead as he says, and when I get tired I shall lean home about the swiftest.

Tompkins.—Well, dont forget to pay me a visit before you go—in fact, I should like to have you come and stay with me while you are in this neighborhood.

Jerry.—No, no, I thank ye; I want to rummage round about here a leetle, but I'll pop in and see how you cum on before I quit.

Tompkins.—Do so, and depend upon a hearty welcome.—Good morning.

Jerry.—Halo! squire, I should jess like to know what I may call your name?

Tompkins.—Tompkins, at your service.

Jerry.—Tompkins! Tompkins! I've herd'n tell of Tommy Tompkins—you ar'n't any relation to him, are ye?

Tompkins.—Not that I know of. Why did you ask?

Jerry.—nothing in particular; I only ask'd jess for greens.

Tompkins.—Well, dont forget to call and see me. Good morning, sir. [Exit.]

Jerry.—Good morning tu ye. That's a purty clever kind of a chap—should'n't wonder if he understood a thing or tu. Halo mister, what's the hurry?—any body killed.

Entr, Nicholas.

Nicholas.—No zur, but I bees the waiter on the Stag's Head; and missis said as

how I must be back as quick as I mought.

Jerry.—You don't say so!
Nick.—Yes I do zur.

Jerry.—Well, now, jess stop and let me poke a few questions at you. In the first place, I want to know what you call yourself.

Nick.—I calls myself the waiter of Stag's Head zur.

Jerry.—That ar'n't the question. I want to know what name you go by.

Nick.—They call I Nicholas, zur, Nicholas Crimb.

Jerry.—An' I suppose they name you Nick by way of a nickname sometimes, dont they?

Nick.—Yes zur.

Jerry.—Well now, Nick, your a purty clever chap. I want to know what your mistress wanted you should make such a darned fuss about—can ye tell?

Nick.—Yes, zur; there's two jentlemen come down from Lonnin, and its put misses all in a flustration.

Jerry.—Two gentlemen from London, hey. Well, Nick, I dont care if I go along down with you to your house. Got any thing good to eat that dosn't cost much?

Nick.—Yes, zur; got plenty to eat.

Jerry.—Well, come along then. Lock arms Nick, if you arnt proud. I arnt nother. [Exit.]

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK, CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.
DAN B. GILBERT.
Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Mississquoi Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

JANE COOK,
Cooksville, St. Armand, }
29th November, 1835. } 34—tf



PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835. } 19—tf

BRIDGE OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN AND PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.
G. FRELIGH.
Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835. 35—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.
NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton.

These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard.

This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON
the only
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC PILLS:
an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

GREEN PLASTER

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hopgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Bromes; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to

MRS. JANE COOK,
Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly:
1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetacea of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—
1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author.

This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essayist shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.
ANDREW H. ARMOUÏ,
Recording Secretary.

PROSPECTUS of the Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and Local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant and of the Old Countrymen are known to all our readers. The two papers were by mutual agreement of the respective Proprietors united on the 7th of October last, and merged in one journal under the above title. The success so far has been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favourable expectations that were formed. At the period of the junction a great improvement was made, both in matter and manner of getting up, which the Proprietor has every reason to believe has met with the greatest approbation. The editorial management was assigned to A. D. Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country, and a gentleman of classical attainments and literary acquirements. His efforts have been crowned with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intended for use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The Internal Improvements, the corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence, state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Countryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party-spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77 Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and Old Countryman among people from the old country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land and other advertisements conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult., being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty thanks to the public for the extraordinary patronage they have received, and pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extending circulation of the united papers, we may state that in the first three months after the junction, say from the 7th of October to the 7th of January, Four hundred and twenty four new subscribers were added.